

MAN WHO KILLED CARMACK MISSING

(Continued from Page One)

of the Nashville American, a newspaper owned largely if not entirely by the federal government. When Senator Carmack entered politics in 1892, the support of Colonel Cooper, and nothing occurred to interrupt the good feeling existing between the two men. In 1896, when Taylor was elected to the Senate, Carmack was elected to the Senate, and Carmack, and Malcolm B. Patterson became governor of Tennessee. Carmack became editor of the Tennessean, and his retirement from politics was hastened by the policies and plans of the Cooper-Patterson faction, and in the subsequent prohibition campaign took sides with the "dry's." On the morning of November 13, there appeared in the Tennessean an editorial, entitled "The Diplomat of the Zwettbaum," which brought on the shooting.

The Coopers, father and son, were immediately arrested and placed in prison. Former Sheriff J. D. Sherrill was arrested some days later, charged with being implicated. The case went to trial in January before Judge W. M. Hart, of the Davidson county circuit court. Attorney General McCann representing the State, with Judge W. M. Anderson, Gen. W. H. Washington, Judge Ed Baxter, General Nease and others of the best legal talent in the State arrayed for the defense.

Troubles Over the Jury.
The jury was not completed until February 13, the work of getting the twelve men together occupying just twenty-five days.
Rumors of the jury having been tampered with were rife, rumors so persistent and sinister that on January 20 Judge Hart ordered an investigation.
There were then just eleven jurors

in the hope, but the result of the investigation ordered by Judge Hart caused him to drop Juror Whitworth, thus reducing the number to ten, and it was not until fifteen days later that the full number were in the box. While the work of selecting a jury was going forward, Malcolm H. Patterson was, on January 27, inaugurated governor of Tennessee, and, inasmuch as there had been numerous insinuations connecting Governor Patterson with the Carmack tragedy, he took it upon himself in his inaugural address to challenge his detractors, all of which created a great sensation.

Contradictions by Witnesses.

Following Mrs. Carmack, who was the first witness, State Treasurer Craig testified that he had gone to Senator Carmack on the request of Colonel Cooper to see if the former would not cease his editorial attacks. The mission proved a fruitless one, however.

This occurred on November 8, and in testimony that Senator Carmack did

The next witness was Mrs. Eastman, who testified clearly that Senator Carmack had to all appearances been taken unexpectedly by the Choppers; that Robin Cooper did the shooting; and that Senator Carmack did not shoot at all, his revolver having been somehow entangled in the lining of his overcoat pocket when he undertook to jerk it hastily forth.

leged, however, that Senator Carmack fired first, wounding him in the shoulder. Ex-sheriff Sharp corroborated the statement that Carmack fired first. Colonel Cooper, in his testimony, stated that the note he had seen first intended sending to Carmack had been abandoned on more mature thought and the advice of his counsel, and that at the time of the killing he and his son were on their way

to see the governor, and had no thought nor intent of meeting with less of seeking, Senator Carmack.

Governor on the Stand.

When he saw Carmack, Robtn was anxious to hurry him forward, but thinking that plain talk might settle the difficulty, he started across the street to speak to Carmack, when

within a few feet of the curb, Carmack stepped out from behind Mrs. Eastman, drew a revolver, shot at Robin, who opened fire with an automatic revolver, killing the ex-Senator.

Governor Patterson and other witnesses testified to having endeavored to smooth over the difficulty between the two men, the defense concluding its testimony on March 3.

Some further testimony was introduced by the State, and later by the defense in rebuttal, both sides closing March 6. The next ten days were taken up by the speeches of counsel, the case finally going to the jury on March 17.

IN FLOOD PICTURE

CUMBERLAND, Md., Aug. 30.—An enlarged photograph of the Johnstown flood was exhibited for sale on the sidewalk here. An aged man on

He pointed to a woman and girl among the hundreds of victims on the picture, and said they were his wife and daughter, who were lost in the flood. He bought the picture.

KILL 2 DAUGHTERS

• BUCKHANNON, W. Va., Aug. 30.—
Going suddenly insane, Mrs. William

Stalnaker, forty-seven, wife of a railroad engineer, beat to death with a hammer two of her daughters—Mildred, aged fifteen, and Mary, six—and then attacked another—Grace, eighteen—who carried an infant sister in her arms.

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